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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/676,138	09/30/2003	Scott William Pathakis	1565.057US1	6419

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EXAMINER	
HOMAYOUNMEHR, FARID	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2132	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/676,138	PATHAKIS ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Farid Homayounmehr	2132	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *24 July 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-34* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-34* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: application, filed 9/30/2003; amendment filed 7/24/2007.

2. Claims 1-34 are pending in the case.

Response to Arguments

3. Rejection of claim 11 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph is withdrawn due to applicant's amendments.

4. Applicant's arguments regarding claim rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) has been fully considered and are persuasive. The new limitations added to the independent claims have created a cause for new ground for rejection, the details of which is outlined in the following sections. Therefore, all pending claims are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 1, 10, 17 and 25 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The claims require a request intercepted for processing unbeknownst to the requestor. It is not clear how the phrase "unbeknownst to the requestor" further limits the claim. The phrase does not specify a specific function, procedure or step. Applicant's specification is completely silent about what is meant by "unbeknownst to the requestor".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 2,10, 11, 17, 18, 25, 26 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Xiong (US Patent No. 7,096,490, filed March 20, 2002) and further in view of Gabber (US Patent No. 5,961,593, dated October 5, 1999).

4.1. As per claim 1, Xiong and Gabber are directed to a method for generating temporarily assigned identity information (Gabber abstract, where the substitute identifier is the temporary assigned identity information) comprising: authenticating identity information associated with a request received from a requestor for accessing a service, wherein the request is sent from the requestor to the service and intercepted

for processing unbeknownst to the requestor (Xiong col. 5 line 23 to col. 6 line 27, teaches a request for authentication from the client to the ISP intercepted by a auto-configuration device 10. Device 10 negotiates the authentication protocol and user identity and password to be used for authentication that is supported by both the client and the ISP); generating temporarily assigned identity information for the requestor (Xiong teaches presenting encrypted user ID and password in place of the unencrypted user ID and password for authentication. However, Xiong does not explicitly teach generation of a temporary assigned identity for the requestor. Gabber teaches generation of an alias (temporary assigned identity) to replace the user ID (Gabber col. 11 lines 15-37)); updating a protected identity directory with the temporarily assigned identity information (Gabber col. 11 line 37-53 shows that the substitute id (temporary id) is computed based on the stored data (ID, secret domain-name), which is equivalent of a directory. Note that Gabber col. 12 line 8-18 teaches that keeping a directory to translate user data to substitute data is part of prior art); and directly transmitting the request and the temporarily assigned identity information to the service on behalf of the requester (Gabber col. 11 line 36-66), wherein the service accesses the protected identity directory with the temporarily assigned identity information to authenticate the requestor for access (Gabber col. 11 lines 37-53 shows the server requests authentication data from proxy site 110a (which provides the temporary assigned identity information) and receives the authentication data from the proxy), and wherein the temporarily assigned identity information syntax and semantic format recognized and expected by the service for authentication access to the service

(Gabber's substitute ID is used to authenticate the user to the service, therefore, matched the syntax and semantic format of the service. Also, Xiong col. 5 line 23 to col. 6 line 27 shows that the auto-configuration device adjusts the protocol such that both the client and the ISP (service) support the authentication protocol).

Gabber and Xiong are analogous art as they are both directed to facilitating authentication between a client and a server. At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to the one skilled in art to enhance Xiong's system of auto-configuring the authentication protocol, by adding a temporary user ID to protect the identity of the user. The motivation to do so would have been to protect the identity of the user and eliminating unwanted communication as suggested by Gabber col. 1 line 20 to col. 2 line 11.

4.2. As per claim 2, Xiong and Gabber are directed the method of claim 1 further comprising: generating a mapping between the identity information and the temporarily assigned identity information; and storing the mapping in a local identity mapping store (Gabber col. 12 lines 7-17 teaches that storing the mapping data is in the prior art. Fig. 5 and associated text shows an alternative embodiment, including a local proxy server, which provides mapping data locally. Also see col. 7 lines 25 to 40, teaching storage of identity information in a database or alias table).

5. Claims 3-9, 12-16, 19-24, 27-34 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Xiong (US Patent No. 7,096,490, filed March 20, 2002) and further in view of Gabber (US Patent No. 5,961,593, dated October 5, 1999), and further in view of Gupta (US Patent No. 6,868,448, filed March 12, 1999).

5.1. As per claim 3, Xiong and Gabber are directed the method of claim 2 further comprising, synchronizing the local identity mapping store and the mapping with one or more addition local identity mapping stores (Gabber teaches storing the identity information in local or central directories. Synchronizing the local identity mapping store and the mapping with one or more addition local identity mapping stores was a well known attribute of distributed directory services systems at the time of invention. However, Gabber does not explicitly discuss the mentioned attribute.

Gupta teaches a Directory Service (col. 16 line 42 to col. 17 line 14), which replicates data (entries) in several directory services distributed in different geographical areas. Gupta also teaches local application servers, which perform authentication and store the related identity information (col. 7 lines 12 to 25). The identity information stored at the local servers is automatically updated when the information at the remote server is updated. Therefore, Gupta teaches synchronizing the local identity mapping store and the mapping with one or more addition local identity mapping stores.

Gupta and Gabber are analogous art, as they are both related to locating and providing data, resources and services to users in a distributed network. At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to a person skilled in art to deploy the distributed directory service taught by Gupta in the system of Gupta to allow access to user authentication data in a distributed network. One motivation to do so would have been balancing the load of directory servers as suggested in Gupta col. 18, line 3 to 47.

5.2. As per claim 4, Xiong, Gabber and Gupta are directed to the method of claim 1 wherein the generating further includes assembling an aggregate identity configuration for the requestor from one or more authoritative identity stores before generating the temporarily assigned identity information (Gabber col. 7 line 1 to col. 9 line 65 shows that the substitute ID is generated from a universal user ID and password combined with site specific data. Therefore, Gabber stores a universal secret from an authoritative store before generating substitute IDs).

5.3. As per claim 5, Xiong, Gabber and Gupta are directed to the method of claim 1 further comprising, removing the temporarily assigned identity information from the protected identity directory after detecting a terminating event that terminates the authenticity of the temporarily assigned identity information (Gupta col. 7 lines 12 to 25).

5.4. As per claim 6, Xiong, Gabber and Gupta are directed to the method of claim 5 further comprising recycling a storage space occupied by the temporarily assigned

identity information for use in a subsequent iteration of the method (re-use of the space previously occupied by deleted data is standard practice in computer systems).

5.5. As per claims 7-9, Xiong, Gabber and Gupta are directed to the method of claim 1 further comprising: detecting dynamic changes made on at least a portion of the identity information, wherein the changes are detected within the protected identity directory; and synchronizing the temporarily assigned identity information and other local identity stores with the changes and logging the changes (see response to claim 3. It is well known in distributed directory systems to detect a change, update the information in the main and other local directory services and log the event).

6. Limitations of claims 10-34 are substantially the same as limitations of claims 1-9 above, and the following notes.

6.1. Claim 21 requires the identity information to include at least one of an identification, a password, a certificate, a token, a biometric value, a hardware value, a network connection value, and a time value. Gabber col. 6 lines 59-67 show the identity information includes a password).

6.2. Claim 23 requires temporarily assigned identity information is randomly or deterministically generated. Per Gabber col. 7 lines 1-2, the character string used to generate the substitute ID is chosen randomly.

6.3. Claim 29 requires the mapping is cached and accessible for subsequent uses. Gupta col. 11 lines 42 to 55 shows caching the data for subsequent use.

6.4. Claims 33 and 34 require direct or indirect access of the service to data store. Gupta Fig 4A and 4B show different combination of architectural elements, which allows the service provider to directly or indirectly access the directory service.

Conclusion

7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Farid Homayounmehr whose telephone number is (571) 272-3739. The examiner can be normally reached on 9 hrs Mon-Fri, off Monday biweekly.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gilberto Barron can be reached on (571) 272-3799. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Farid Homayounmehr

9/27/2006

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